

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4422

號二十二百四十四

日一初月二十年未辛治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1872.

三年歲 級十月正英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 9, ONIKA, Brit. ship, 1,319, Morton, Yokohama December, Bulbust, CAP. TAIN.

Jan. 9, TANES, Brit. ship, 712, W. O. Phillips, Manila, January 4th, Sugar and Hemp, BONNO Co. Liners.

Jan. 10, RONA, Brit. steamer, 745, Lamont, Shanghai 6th January, General, OLYPHANT & CO.

Departures.

Jan. 9, YOK-TUNG, str., for Swatow.

Jan. 9, PEKING, str., for Shanghai.

Jan. 9, ACANTHA, str., for Canton.

Jan. 9, PARACELUS, str., for Shanghai.

Jan. 9, HORNZOLLERN, for Falmouth.

Jan. 9, CARL, for Wimborne.

Jan. 10, SUNSHINE, str., for Amoy.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
9TH JANUARY.

Lady Turner, for Bangkok.

Curv. for Whampoa.

Hohenzollern, for Falmouth.

Burda, for Bangkok.

Patroclus, str., for Shanghai.

Gemsbok, for Manila.

Passports.

Per Temea, from Manila.

Mr. G. R. Gibson.

Per Sunda, str., from Yokohama.

Mr. and Miss Arnett, Mason, Dulziel, Hunstanton, Pearson, MacKenzie and 16 Chinese.

Reports.

The British ship *Oneiga* reports left Yokohama December 25th, experienced strong N.W. gales and heavy sea, the first part of passage. The latter part moderate monsoon with thick cloudy weather till arrival.

The British steamship *Sunda* reports left Yokohama 2nd Jan., had strong Westerly gales and heavy sea the first day, then light winds and fine weather to Van Diemen Straits; from thence to Timor about light Westerly winds and thick weather; after which fresh monsoon till arrived at 8 a.m. on January 9th.

The British ship *Tomes* reports left Manila on 4th January, bound to San Francisco, with a cargo of sugar and hemp - put into Hongkong for medical advice, on account of the captain's sickness; had experienced moderate Easterly winds across the China Sea till arrival.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan, expected in Europe and America.

From Hongkong, *For Dates of Arrival*.

Chin-Chin, London, Aug. 15.

Brunetto, New York, Aug. 18.

Robert Fletcher, New York, Oct. 3.

Glance, New York, Oct. 13.

John Ann, New York, Oct. 14.

Catherline, New York, Nov. 3.

FROM WHAMPoa.

Pekin, New York, Aug. 21.

A. L. Burfield, New York, Sept. 29.

Otterloo, London, Sept. 26.

Veronica, London, Sept. 27.

Feige, New York, Oct. 11.

Lord Macaulay, New York, Oct. 26.

Lord Macaulay, London, Nov. 4.

Birkdale, New York, Nov. 7.

Coxe, New York, Nov. 7.

Orpibus, New York, Nov. 10.

FROM AMoy.

Leander, New York, Aug. 2.

Laurecost, New York, Aug. 7.

Blawie, New York, Sept. 8.

Star of China, New York, Sept. 12.

Dunstoo, New York, Sept. 27.

Emerson, New York, Oct. 21.

Liber, New York, Oct. 24.

J. F. Erickson, New York, Nov. 22.

FROM FOOCHEW.

Wm. Ritson, London, Aug. 1.

Silver Eagle, London, Aug. 9.

Her Majesty, London, Aug. 12.

Lauderdale, London, Aug. 17.

Schehellein, New York, Aug. 18.

Biffen, New York, Aug. 22.

Madison Avenue, London, Aug. 26.

Melrose, London, Sept. 3.

Benefactor, New York, Sept. 16.

Kale, New York, Sept. 21.

Holmeade, London, Sept. 22.

P. Nightingale, London, Sept. 24.

Hopewell, London, Sept. 26.

Jangaze, New York, Sept. 28.

The, London, Sept. 30.

Margrave, London, Oct. 26.

Lorne (s.), London, Oct. 28.

Mary Whittridge, New York, Nov. 2.

Devens, London, Nov. 2.

Killarney, London, Nov. 3.

Columbus, London, Nov. 3.

Brockham, London, Nov. 21.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Daylight, London, Aug. 4.

Asia Bow, New York, Aug. 7.

Eliza Shaw, London, Aug. 9.

Everest, London, Aug. 11.

J. B. Worcester, London, Aug. 12.

Yeavering Ball, London, Aug. 18.

Golden State, New York, Sept. 4.

Daylight, London, Oct. 7.

Serica, New York, Sept. 12.

Admiral, London, Sept. 13.

Dewson, London, Sept. 14.

Amoco, London, Sept. 15.

Guinevere, London, Sept. 23.

Satoller, London, Sept. 26.

N. E. Palmer, New York, Sept. 30.

City of Aberdeen, New York, Oct. 4.

Hope, London, Oct. 5.

Tonbridge, New York, Oct. 5.

Willy Rockers, London, Oct. 8.

Midnight, New York, Oct. 8.

Victoriana, London, Oct. 10.

Jeanne Louise, New York, Oct. 15.

Aila, London, Nov. 15.

Cresc of the Wave, London, Nov. 21.

Patroclus (s.), Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Clootide, Callao, Oct. 1.

Auction Sale To-day.

MARQUES & CO.

Sundry Articles.

LITHOGRAPHING.

WANTED immediately a Foreigner who understands the trade, to work a Machine. Apply to A. A. Daily Press Office, 163 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

G. W. C. O. L. I. N. S. T. A. K. U.

Shipping supplied on most reasonable Terms.

100 DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!!!

A SPLENDID Selection of DOLLS, hand-somely dressed. Inspection is invited.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

167 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman - HON. R. BOWELL.

Deputy Chairman - T. P. T. PYKE, Esq.

A. J. E. BROWN, Esq.

W. H. LEWIS, Esq.

H. McLELLAN, Esq.

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HONGKONG.

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On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 1 per cent. per annum.

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LOCAL BILL DISCOUNTED.

Credit - granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drugs - granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

James Greig, Chief Manager, Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

1682 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMoy.

SHIP OWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMISSIONERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for REPAIRING AND SPARING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 238' foot length on the block, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSEON GATE, and POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Motor-makers shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' shop. All superintended by resident Europeans.

THESE DOCKS are open to all Vessels drawing 12 feet.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction:

TO MORROW,

the 10th January, 1872, at noon,

At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, (near Mr. D. REED's),

for REPAIRS AND SPARING VESSELS.

TERMS OF SALE - Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

69 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction:

TO MORROW,

the 11th January, 1872, at noon,

At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, -

Barrels American BEEF,

Barrels American PORK,

Barrels American BUTTER,

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the THIRTYTHREE year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

The usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

at the PEAK;

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;

(Designed expressly for the Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

Besides other local information and statistics, a series of maps of the coast, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Stevens.—Mr. PARK CARMEL.

Meiss.—Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.

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Ningpo.—Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

Hankow and River Ports.—Kelly & Co.

Chefoo.—HALL & HOLTZ.

Nanking.—HALL & HOLTZ.

Tientsin and Taku.—HALL & HOLTZ.

Takao.—HALL & HOLTZ.

Nagasaki.—The C. & J. TRADING CO.

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Manila.—Messrs. J. DE LOYAGA & CO.

Saigon.—Von BABERG & CO.

Singapore.—Straits Times Office.

Calcutta.—Englishman Office.

London.—Mr. T. ALBAN, C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hongkong.—Mr. G. S. G. GUTHRIE.

San Francisco.—Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

New York.—Messrs. S. M. PERTHILL & CO.

37, Park Row.

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for I make bold to say that none of us have the slightest conception of the massing demand that is made upon a person in her high position of attending to innumerable details, of carrying burdens on her mind without the slightest possibility of one moment's rest. Our own wife find how trying upon the nervous energy are the constant cares of a large family; but when we think what she has to do as a mother, with a hundred occupying her thoughts, and a thousand details in which she also has to do in being compelled often to think about the affairs of the nation, to whose interest she is profoundly devoted; when we think of the constant weight that must lie over upon her mind, the wonder is that she is able to perform her duties as she has done. Any one who knows the Queen knows that she would do all that is possible for her to do, and no one who knows the Queen would be unmoved by her considerations for every care which occupies her thoughts upon every subject, and how she attends to each minutiae of her duty. I will take it upon me to say that the case of the poorest subject in her kingdom if made known to her would receive her immediate attention (cheers). Let me also say that it is a cruel and cowardly injustice, the manner in which her Majesty is often criticised, when neither a Queen nor a King can be faulted in the same way. The Queen is a Queen in silence, but while these criticisms are made by the few, I feel certain that the large majority of this nation so revere the Monarch who occupies the Throne that dates for a thousand years, and so admire her unblushing personal character, and the manner in which, during her reign, she has discharged her public and private duties, that could it befit one voice would unite with ours when we say, God save the Queen, may she long be preserved in the nation.

GAMBLING AT HOME.

(Full Mail Gazette)

All possible arguments for and against public gambling have often been laid before the public. The immunity of licensing such dens of iniquity as Baden and Monaco has again and again been urged by the advocates for their final suppression; while their supporters have not less strenuously urged the still greater evils to be apprehended from the opening of public and licensed houses which could, in their opinion, be the necessary consequences of the suppression of these eminently honest and well-conducted establishments. There can, however, be little doubt concerning the general current of popular feeling, and the approaching suppression of the hells of Baden, Honnburg, Wiesbaden, &c., has been hailed with general satisfaction. Even the Italian Government, notwithstanding the notorious financial embarrassments, has recently refused the most tempting offers of a German company for permission to establish roulette and roulettetour tables at Naples and the baths of Lucrea, Monaco and San Sebastiano, seemed destined to be the last refuge of this dangerous pastime, and it is with much regret that we perceive in France many indications of a disposition to substitute for the lost attraction of Paris, roulette and baccarat, public gambling. The subject is, however, to call for well-informed newspaper, under serious consideration in the Ministerial Council; and one of the most famous German "feuilletons de jeu" is now in Paris, with a view to arrange a concession for the establishment of public gambling tables in that once brilliant capital. The popular press is full of these short articles well known in French journalism under the name of "bulletins d'essai," and, as yet, not a dissentient voice has been raised.

TRIAL BY JURY IN IRELAND.

The Times says that it dissects from those who have founded the system of trial by jury in Ireland, at least for the time, the removal of such indictments to England, it is not because it fails to recognize the reasons which may be urged in favour of either course. It may be said, and truly said, that a certain standard of public virtue and courage is assumed in the maintenance of trial by jury, and is essential to its beneficial operation. It very seldom happens, either in England or Scotland, especially on criminal trials, that a jury returns the sum of a verdict, which is not arrived at by fear or favour. In Ireland it has been otherwise from the very earliest times. But there is ground for hope that the evil spirit which sympathises with avarice and political assassination may one day be exercised. It should never be forgotten that Ireland was once as conspicuous for robbery and other ordinary crimes as for crimes of that peculiar character, which were so happily dispensed with in England under all manner of statistics, except one. With these facts before us (the Times says), with a firm conviction that evil is to be mainly overcome by good, with the assurance of history, illustrated by the example of New York at this moment, that honest men in any peaceful community will ultimately prevail over public enemies, we are not prepared to advocate any immediate interference with the system of trial by jury in Ireland. That system has just been established by Act of which the general effect is to distribute the duty of serving on juries among a larger class of the population. Let this experiment, at least, fairly tried before we abandon it. The savage exultation which broke out at Talbot's murder was deplorable, the intimidation practised over the jury was a still worse symptom; but we ought not to allow it to divert us from the beneficent work we have deliberately undertaken.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(Full Mail Gazette)

Mr. Fawcett's article in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* on "The Present Position of the Government" is a timely and instructive commentary on Mr. Gladstone's recent defence of his Cabinet. On Saturday, the 22nd of October, the Prime Minister, in expounding his policy and extolling his conduct of public affairs, was supposed to have provided himself with a triumph. Were such indeed the case, the public would have been disappointed. On Wednesday, the 1st of November, he arrived here, and two days later, we find one of the most able and respectable, and incontestably the most independent, of the members of the Liberal party, denying in *facto* the grounds of the Prime Minister's apology, and bringing against him as severe and, we must add, as conclusive an indictment as was ever framed against a British Minister.

Mr. Fawcett commences with an exposure of astolothism. Mr. Gladstone's most uncompromising avowal of the views which he held from his own personal enthusiasm, which three years since carried him so triumphantly into power. The member for Brighton has considerable insight into the character of the Premier; but if he had only noted that salt-righteousness is one of his leading marks his surprise would have perhaps been somewhat smaller. In this instance, however, the feeling is shared by Mr. Gladstone's colleague, Mr. Goshen, who has been described as being "quite jubilant" and Mr. Bruce declining in "a paroxysm of political obstinacy." During the three years that we have been in office, say these Ministers, we have abolished the Irish Church and have passed an Irish Land Bill. Well, what if you have? replies Mr. Fawcett. Did you not promise us to do so? And was it not on account of your promise that we, the Liberal party, installed you in office? Are we, then, to be compelled to suppose that a Minister of the Crown, which is the head of the nation because he is as he who expressly undertook to do? But, continues the professor, it so happens that you have not performed what you promised, but only a very small part of it; and you are taking immense credit to yourselves for the little you have performed, and at the same time appear or affect to be most anxious about the loss of popularity for having omitted to perform what you promised.

On New Year's Day, 1872, we quote part of Mr. Fawcett's observations in his own language, as follows: "We have ourselves brought them forward on several occasions, and Mr. Gladstone has lately endeavoured to reply to them. With how little effect, Mr. Fawcett's reiteration of the charge will show. 'They promised us,' he writes, 'administrative efficiency,' and they send us a Bill which is to be the cause of a vast bulk as to censure them to almost certain destruction. With the advent of the present Government we were promised an age of political purity, and one of the first things that was to bestow, parades, baronetcies, and knight-hoods as rewards for party subserviency. It is difficult to imagine anything except direct corruption which is likely to do more to undermine the integrity of the public service than the system of rewarding party services to such an extent that they recommended their own electioneering agent to the special favour of her Majesty. They promised us the most rigid economy in all the departments of the State, and it is found to be spurious kind of economy which deals hardly with the poor,

but leaves the wealthy and influential classes unheeded. Dockyard labourers are discharged, and Government clerks are dismissed, while the office of Lord Privy Seal—the abolition of which has been recommended by a select committee—is retained for a veteran Wing official."

THE "SEA-GULL" AND THE "NIGER."

(London Daily News)

ADMIRALTY CORNER.—Nov. 5TH.

The Dangers of the Red Sea.—Important Case.

Sir R. J. Philpott, assisted by the Elder Brethren from the Trinity House, was to day engaged at the High Court of Admiralty in hearing a very important suit respecting in which the combined values of the vessels and cargo had been estimated amounted to the sum of £200,000. The vessel was the steamer *Niger* in the course of a voyage from London via the Suez Canal, and laden with a cargo consisting of indigo, cotton, tea, silk, &c. together with her cargo and freight, worth £175,000, went out of her way to assist the steamer *Sea-Gull*, which, together with her cargo and freight, was worth £173,000. The *Sea-Gull* was amongst the coral reefs, and had been disabled by the steamer *Niger*, and her cargo in the salvages operation, the case on public grounds attracted more than ordinary interest. The *Sea-Gull* was on a coral reef, not far from the Shurufe Island in the Red Sea, and nearly abreast of Mount Akbar. She was not under steam, and fired guns as signals for assistance. According to the plaintiff, the navigation in these parts is only safe if vessels keep to the middle of the Gulf of Suez, and that is the case of the *Niger*, and that is the case of the *Sea-Gull*, which are numerous coral reefs which are continually increasing, and they are not at any way marked or buoyed, or accurately laid down in any chart. There has been a regular survey of the Red Sea or Gulf of Suez for upwards of 35 years; and the last survey from which existing charts have been compiled has been found to be so incorrect that the English government is now employing experts to make a fresh survey of the Gulf.

The defendant, to defend the suit, contended that the chart of the Red Sea, comprising the part above Jeddah, had never been used for the surveying expedition, and up to the month of December, 1870. The following agreement had been signed, viz.—"It is agreed between Alfred Pike, master of the surveyor at *Sea-Gull*, of Leith, belonging to Messrs. George S. and Peter & Co., on the one part, and W. C. Niblett, master of the steamer *Niger*, of London, belonging to Messrs. G. M. Norcross and Co., for the use of the Hydrographic Office, was corrected for use during the Hydrographic expedition, and up to the month of December, 1870. The following agreement had been signed, viz.—"It is agreed between Alfred Pike, master of the surveyor at *Sea-Gull*, of Leith, belonging to Messrs. George S. and Peter & Co., on the one part, and W. C. Niblett, master of the steamer *Niger*, of London, belonging to Messrs. G. M. 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Extracts.

THE RECONSTRUCTION.
A DIALOGUE.
Published in the
Daily Mail Gazette.

Twas on the day when Gibbons, great Lord
of Mayors,
Climbed to the glories of the Civic Chair.
That two high personages greater yet
Even than John Sills Gibbons, frailly met.
To wed together to the mighty host.
Whers they should graze his primal fest.
They ranged to the elder, prouder estate,
Wearing a look of so much woe and shame
As though their shamed heart was full of words.
Long past, that need be spoken. Then these
words.

—A—William, let me hear you say
That you are well to-day.

—W—My Austin, I will not conceal
From you that I am pretty well,
And much disposed my friend to blame
If he can't say he is the same.
With Cockle still you persevere?

—A—Do; and now I've always hear
At hand a bottle of your choice
Eloquent, good for heart and voice:
See, see; I have my bottle here,
In my coat-pocket at the rear.

—W—It's well; nor shall I strive to hide
A manly yet a tender pride
That Friendship bears to even these
Minor peculiarities.

—A—William, I am not happy!

—W—Victim, my friend! What words are these?
—A—Nay, be not angry with me, please!
Victim, my friend! You're blind
Men rail with pride and never a word
Against a world that would be blind
To their transcendent gifts of mind.
I wept with them, but, while I wept,
A deeper anger in me slept.
Mine's a fate more wretched yet,
For 'tis exactly opposite.
(Wringing his hands.)

—W—May I request you to explain?

—A—For that I here. Oh, happy again,
To whom life no venture yields—
Going and coming in your fields—
From day to day, from day to day,
Till your last years are worn away;
But for him, whose name I'll not name,
Oh, why was not I alone?

—W—What's wrong in childhood had I done?
Some antic and malignant fate—
Should work on men to whisper me,
A rising star! What idocy!

—A—What's rattling rubbish! What's your
Tea-table rubbish, tatty-nursed?
What dull, d—d nonsense!

—W—Nay, forbor,
Such language I can hardly bear.
Your mind is heated, and you use
Words that an Austin scarce would choose—
Or so I deem—if he'retained.

—A—His wretched calmness. I am pained—
Surprised, I may affirm.

—W—No doubt;

But, William, I must have it out!
Pardon my crying tongue, and own
That'sore the wound if sad's the moon.
There is a word more dread than that—
Or proudly, I'll not say it;

—A—The whole is what I have become
In most men's estimation—and why?
Because they would insist that I,
A quiet person, not a fool,

Was steady over my tasks at school,
Was a young centurion, inject

Of a scrupulous intellect;

—A—Still stronger growing and more strong.
—W—And still now were they support—
Till now, my colleagues—in your broad?

—A—Because not you, but I am weak—
I'm afraid, I'm afraid, and seek—
Some little "remedies" to return.

—A—And now I'll be understood
For what I am, not feared for what
The party makes of me. I'm not—
A Coming Man! I'm fairly tired—

Of being watchful to be inspired—
Of ergo's brains I don't possess—
And taking only for my pains.

The patient donkey's taken gains.

—A—Sir, I resign!

—W—Impossible.

—A—You deem me not in earnest,
I mean it.

—W—Yes; but 'tis for me
To settle how these things shall be.
You keep your post.

—A—No, William! I pray—

—W—My friend, were you to speak all day
This eloquent my answer still
Would be, it is impossible!

—A—Sir, you are preaching to despair.

—W—But, ask the wherefore and the why
And you shall have a close reply.

—A—Then for the reason do I call.

—W—You're my appointment; that is all.
Since you so candidly make known—

Your judgment of yourself, I own

That I agree with you; you are

A very wretched Minister—

My my apples!—They who laugh

At your good-natured nonsense, scoff

As my antagonist!—When those rile

How others raise the ready smile

At your last blunder, or deride

Austin's excuses, what they chide

Is my appointment! They exclaim.

Mock, rail, and laugh at you; they sin

At my appointment! So I say

That it shall stand!

(Being in wrath.)

In mercy stay!

Think of my miserable life!

Think of a broken-hearted wife,
Of children innocent!

—I can't!
Nor cousin, grandmother, nor aunt!

—A—Think of our country then, and how
I'm going to the Dickens now!

—W—Austin, admitting all you please—

Your sententious fancies;

Your remedies! impotence

In every path of thought and sense,

—I back into the mire, and pain!

—Of course, every effort vain.

The sickness, the recurrent faint

Of being sick at like a cook—

Granted all this, admitted that

You breed, and sow, and radiate

You're my appointment! and my will

Was, in, and shall be that you stay!

Resign! Why, what an it? Then?

Resign you by every last rule!

But you're my appointment!

Resign you by every last rule!

Yet still you should remain!—No more

I see my carriage at the door.

Professor Huxley on a Parliamentary

The London Daily News has permission to publish the following letter from Professor Huxley.

—It has often been suggested to me that I should seek for a seat in the House of Commons; indeed, I have reason to think that many persons suppose that I entered the London School Board simply as a road to Parliament.

A man's experience has not altered that conviction, nor that of others. But I have never intentionally entreated any notice of the kind. The work of the School Board involved me in no small sacrifices of various kinds; but I went into it with my eyes open, and with the clear conviction that it was worth while to make those sacrifices for the sake of helping to get the Education Act into practical operation.

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